

and, lastly, we believe that considerations of simplicity render it desirable to replace trilinear by areal coordinates. To avoid overburdening the memory it is advisable to restrict the student at first to one or other of these systems, and in this case we have little doubt that areals should be regarded as the primary system. These are, however, scarcely more than mere matters of detail, and it is not difficult for the teacher to supply the remedy, if he feels it is needed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

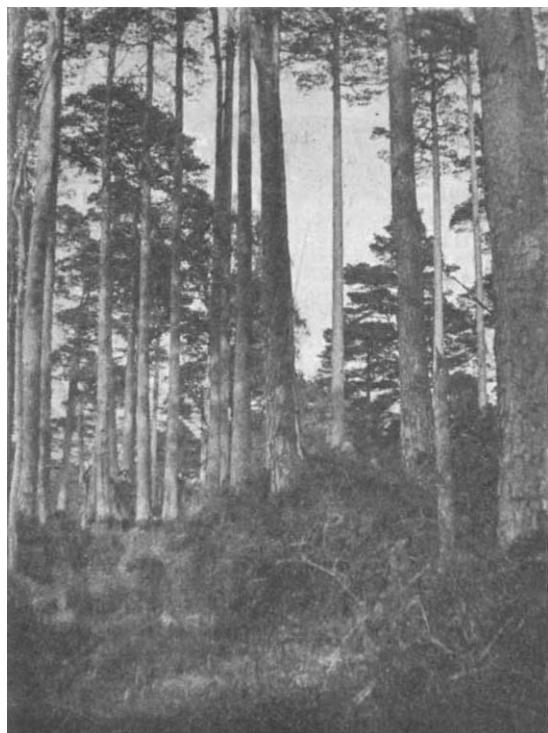
[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions expressed by his correspondents. Neither can he undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscripts intended for this or any other part of NATURE. No notice is taken of anonymous communications.]

The Forest of Auchnacarry.

BOTANISTS and many others will be very sorry to hear that a large part of what remains of the old forest of Scots firs at Auchnacarry has been sold to the timber merchant, and that the whole of it is likely to be felled ere long. The forest lies in the west of Inverness-shire, near Loch Askaig, on the first, or one of the first, of the glens that run westward from the Caledonian Canal, just north of Fort William. It is on the great estate, and near to the mansion house, of Cameron of Lochiel. While not so old as, for instance, the historic trees of the New Forest, or as that strange grove of oaks at Wistman's Wood, the Scots firs at Auchnacarry are of deep interest and value as perhaps the largest and finest fragment that is left to us of "primal forest," neither planted nor tended by the hand of man. Its area is about 1500 acres, and the trees are of immense size, being mostly from 200 to 300 years old; the largest have a circumference of about 18 feet at 5 feet from the ground, and the dimensions of a very large number are said to be little less. The scenery of the forest is of great beauty, marking the difference that exists between the natural look of self-grown timber and the stiff, unvaried lines of an artificial plantation. In England we think of the Scots fir as an uninteresting, and even unsightly, tree, unpleasing in colour and often cumbering the ground (as in parts of the New Forest) to the exclusion of more picturesque trees. It is usually planted, as Gilpin said in his "Forest Scenery," "in thick array, which suffocates or cramps them, and if they ever get loose from their bondage they are already ruined." Very different from this description are the beautiful glades at Auchnacarry, where (to borrow words from Sir T. Dick Lauder), "We have seen it towering at full majesty in the midst of some appropriate Highland scene, and sending its limbs abroad with all the unconstrained freedom of a hardy mountaineer, as if it claimed dominion over the savage regions around it." And, to quote Gilpin once again:—"When I speak of the Scots fir as a beautiful individual, I conceive it when it has outgrown all the improprieties of its youth; when it has completed its full age, and when, like Ezekiel's cedar, it has formed its head among the thick branches."

The forest of Auchnacarry is, save for a few isolated trees or small surviving clumps, all that we know to remain of the great forest of Scots fir that once spread over all suitable ground in central Scotland from Ben Nevis to the Spey. There was immense and wholesale destruction of these forests in the latter years of the eighteenth and earlier years of the nineteenth century, owing to the needs of the shipbuilder and to the high price of Baltic timber during the Napoleonic Wars. It was then, for instance, that the great forest of Rannoch was cut down, which, from the borders of Argyll, Perth, and Inverness, stretched far and wide across the country to link with the forests of the Spey, the Findhorn, and the Beauly, as well as with those of the "Great Caledonian Glen." The forest of Glenmore on the Spey was purchased of the Duke of Gordon by a Hull timber merchant in 1783, and out of it he built and launched at the mouth of the Spey "forty-seven sail of ships, of upwards of 19,000 tons burden, the largest of them 1050 tons." A plank from this great

felling is, or was, preserved at Gordon Castle, 6 feet long by 5 feet 5 inches broad. In the early part of last century there still remained large portions of the forest of Rothiemurchus, where for many years together a great income was yielded by the timber, sometimes, it is said, more than 20,000*l.* a year. There were also great stretches left of Lord Seafield's forests of Abernethy and Duthel, though a great part of the former had been destroyed by fire just after the rebellion of 1745. But in these and others the axe was already busy, and nowadays, though here and there a few ancient trees remain, the present writer knows of nothing that is left to us so noble and so extensive, so



Scots Firs at Auchnacarry.¹

worthy of preservation as a relic of an older Scotland, as this doomed forest of Lochiel's at Auchnacarry. There is much ado when a great picture leaves the country; but to the naturalist and to all tree-lovers the destruction of this ancient forest will seem a greater loss, greater because the object is unique and the loss irreparable.

D. W. T.

The End of the *Beagle*.

DR. WATASE, professor of zoology in the College of Science of this University, has directed my attention to a letter on this subject in your issue of December 9, 1909. In view of the Darwin centenary celebrations of the year before last, and wishing to be fully assured of whatever facts were known regarding Darwin's *Beagle*, Dr. Watase got me to write to my old friend Mr. N. E. Smith, C.B., of the Comptroller's Department, Admiralty, Whitehall. The reputed tonnage (B.O.M.) of the vessel bought by Japan was known to be 523; her length and breadth were variously stated as 150 feet by 25 feet 6 inches and 160 feet by 26 feet. Mr. Smith very kindly traced the following notes with regard to Darwin's *Beagle* and to a subsequent vessel of the same name. His conclusion is that the *Beagle* bought by Japan was not Darwin's, but the later vessel. His letter is as follows:—

"The *Beagle* in which Darwin made the voyage round the world was a 10-gun brig-sloop built at Woolwich in

¹ For this photograph we are indebted to the proprietors of the *North British Agriculturist*.

1820. This *Beagle* was sold, by public auction, to Messrs. Murray and Trainer, for £540, in May, 1870, having for some years previously served as watch vessel at Southend.

"The next vessel of the name was a first-class gun vessel (screw), built at Blackwall in 1854 and carrying 4 guns. This vessel was serving on the East Indies and China Station in 1862, and in the Navy List of that year is shown as 'ordered home'; but in the following year she disappears from the list, and in Parliamentary Paper No. 560 of Session 1867 ('Navy—Ships sold') she is entered as 'sold abroad' in 1863, for £5500. Inquiry has been made of the Contract and the Accountant-General's Department as to whether she was bought by the Japanese, but no information on this point is available, all such records of the period having been destroyed. Doubtless, however, this is the *Beagle* to which the inquiry refers.

"The following are the dimensions of the respective ships:—

	<i>Beagle</i> built in 1820.	<i>Beagle</i> built in 1854.
Tons	235	477
Length—		
Gun deck ...	90	160
Keel for tonnage ...	73'7 ⁵ /8	143'4 ³ /4
Breadth, extreme ...	24'8	25'4
Breadth for tonnage ...	24'6	25
Depth in hold ...	11	13'3
Light draught—		
Afore	7'7	5'10
Aft	9'5	8'1

"Initialled W. E. S., 15.12.09."

F. P. PURVIS.

Engineering College, Tokyo Imperial University
of Japan, May 9.

Distant Orientation in the Amphibia.

ROMANES, in his book on "Animal Intelligence," suggests that frogs have a distinct idea of locality, and he also expresses the opinion that frogs are able to perceive moisture from a great distance. One of his correspondents found that frogs removed from their habitual haunts for 200 or 300 yards returned to them again and again. Romanes quotes Warden, who, in his "Account of the United States," says that when a pond containing a number of frogs dried up, the animals "made straight for" the next water, though it was 8 kilometres away. During the spring of 1910 I made a series of experiments, which have been continued this year, with the view of settling how newts are able to find their way back to water when they have once left it or have been removed from it. Working with the Palmate newt (*Molge palmata*, Schneid.), I got no evidence of a faculty for the perception of moisture at a distance, and in order to explain the spring migrations of the newt it is unnecessary to presuppose its presence, because I certainly think there is a small homing faculty. My results directly point to this. Romanes gives no details, and more information on this question would be welcomed before I draw up a full account of the experiments. The subject has an important bearing on the psychology of the Amphibia, and must form when elucidated an interesting chapter in their natural history; yet the reference in Romanes is the only one I can find.

BRUCE F. CUMMINGS.

Cross Street, Barnstaple, N. Devonshire, May 14.

A Zenith Halo.

WITH reference to Mr. Gold's letter in your issue of May 11 concerning the halo observed by Mr. Kreyer, I should like to make the following remarks. I think Mr. Gold is quite right in assuming that the phenomenon observed was the so-called arc of contact of the halo of 45° radius, which for this altitude of the sun is really almost in contact with that halo, whereas, according to Bravais's theory, supported by numerous observations by Ekama and Besson, for lower altitudes these arcs may be separated by as much as 7° (with the sun at the horizon even 12°). But I think Mr. Gold is mistaken in assuming that the centre was at 80°, or 85° altitude.

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Mr. Kreyer's observation that the arc formed part of a circle with the zenith as apparent centre is quite in harmony with Bravais's theory and the numerous observations in our country. Even Pernter, who accepts Galle's theory, besides that of Bravais, does not bring conclusive evidence of the existence of arcs in the same altitude with their centre outside the zenith. It is much more probable that Mr. Kreyer's estimate of 10° or 15° has been too low, as is usually the case with the estimates of arcs near the zenith, and that the real radius was about 20°.

These circumzenithal arcs are not of so little frequent occurrence as one might think from Mr. Gold's letter. Messrs. Besson and Dutheil have observed them at Montsouris 111 times in the course of ten years, and the Dutch staff of voluntary observers sixty-seven times in the same period.

In recent years the observations have been even more numerous in our country. The period 1904-8 gives fifty-five days with observations of circumzenithal arcs; 1904, even thirteen observations by one and the same observer. Perhaps the high altitude of the halo is the reason why it is rarely seen by unskilled observers.

E. VAN EVERDINGEN.
Meteorological Institute, De Bilt (Holland).

THE object of my remarks on Mr. Kreyer's observation was to make it clear that the phenomenon belonged to the class due to refraction through ice-crystals. For that purpose the exact position of the centre of curvature of the arc was immaterial, and in the absence of accurate measurements an altitude of 80° to 85° was sufficiently near the observer's estimate of 90°. Dr. van Everdingen suggests that the radius of the arc may have been 20° instead of 10° to 15° as estimated by the observer. I agree with him, and indeed I thought of suggesting this in my notes, but it seemed just as likely that Mr. Kreyer had made a slight error in estimating the altitude of the centre, and I did not regard the matter of sufficient importance to call for a discussion of the alternatives.

The interest of observations such as those of Mr. Kreyer, where the positions and distances are estimated only, does not rest on the support which they may give to the theory of Bravais or to that of Galle, but now that Dr. van Everdingen has reopened this question, I am sure meteorologists would welcome from him a discussion of the two theories in the light of the more extensive observations to which he refers, which no doubt contain the measurements necessary to prove or disprove the horizontality of the arc.

E. GOLD.
Meteorological Office, South Kensington,
London, S.W., May 20.

The Yale.

THE animal upon which Prof. Hughes has based the sketches published in NATURE of May 25 (p. 415) is evidently the typical, or white-tailed, gnu. But this is a South African species, the northern limit of which is formed approximately by the Vaal River. How, then, can it represent an animal the home of which was supposed to be Ethiopia? The brindled gnu of East and North-east Africa has horns of an entirely different type. I may add that if Prof. Hughes can definitely identify "the antelope" he will perhaps kindly communicate his information to those who are less fortunately situated in this respect than himself.

R. L.

Apple Blossoms.

THERE is a theory that the retardation of the flow of sap tends to the production of fruit as against wood buds, and this retardation for apple and pear trees is effected in various ways—by root-pruning, cutting of the bark, for example.

Now last year the want of sunlight, I think, tended to weaken the vitality of trees, and so tended to retard the flow of sap. Should we not, then, expect this year to find an excess of fruit buds? The "show" of apple blossom round us, in Gloucestershire, is exceptionally profuse.

F. C. CONSTABLE.